

# BREXIT TIMELINE

## The UK's way out of the EU

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In the context of increased euroscepticism, on **23 January 2013**, the UK Prime Minister **David Cameron** promised a referendum on the UK's EU membership in case of his electoral victory



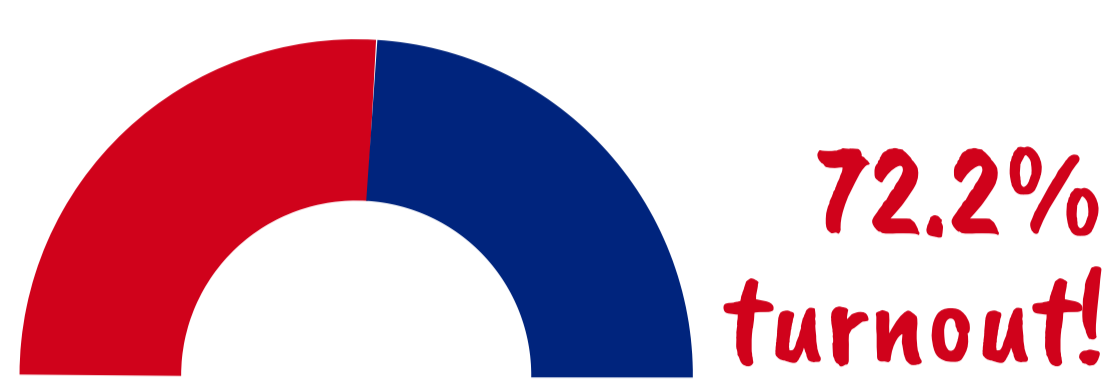
On **29 March 2017**, the UK formally triggered **ARTICLE 50**



The UK PM **Theresa May** notified the European Council of the UK's intention to leave the EU, thus initiating a **two-year timeframe** to settle **THE DIVORCE**

On **23 June 2016**, the referendum was held and **THE UK VOTED TO LEAVE THE EU**

LEAVE 51.9%      REMAIN 48.1%



### PHASED NEGOTIATIONS for leaving the EU

#### CORE PRINCIPLES:

Nothing is agreed until everything is agreed

Four freedoms of the Single Market are indivisible - no "cherry picking"

#### KEY ISSUES:<sup>1</sup>

- Citizen's Rights**
- Financial Settlement**
- Northern Ireland**

*the clock is ticking!*

June 2017

February 2019

#### June - December 2017 Phase One

Providing as much clarity and legal certainty as possible to citizens, businesses, stakeholders and international partners on the immediate effects of the UK's withdrawal from the Union

Settling the disentanglement of the UK from the Union and from all the rights and obligations the UK derives from commitments undertaken as Member State

**19 June 2017**  
Negotiations between the EU and the UK officially begun

**20 October 2017**  
The EU27 agreed that there has been no "sufficient progress" in Brexit talks

**08 December 2017**  
Joint Report from the UK and the EU negotiators

Agreement was reached in principle in all three areas under consideration

The UK promised no "hard" border between the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland

**15 December 2017**  
The EU27 agreed that "sufficient progress" has been achieved

**28 February 2018**  
The EU published a Draft Withdrawal Agreement

**19 March 2018**  
Negotiators agreed on 75% of the Draft Withdrawal Agreement

The transitional period set to end on 31 December, 2020

"Backstop" solution agreed a legal guarantee of a no "hard" border in the island of Ireland

**28 - 29 June 2018**  
The EU27 expressed their concern that no substantial progress has been achieved

This date was, originally, envisioned deadline for resolving the issue of Northern Ireland

**06 July 2018**  
PM May introduced the Chequers Plan

Free trade area for goods

Maintain a common rulebook for most goods

Keep high regulatory standards on environment, climate change, social and employment, and consumer protection

The ECJ as the interpreter of EU rules

Facilitated Customs Arrangement

Apply the UK's tariffs and trade policy intended for the UK, and EU's for goods intended for the EU

**20 September 2018**  
Salzburg Summit

The EU27 said no to the Chequers Plan

Originally, this Summit was supposed to be the last chance to resolve all issues... nevertheless, the negotiations continued.

**14 November 2018**  
Brexit Agreement

The negotiating sides agreed on the Final Draft Agreement

Backstop solution agreed<sup>2</sup>

A single EU-UK customs territory

Northern Ireland to remain aligned to a limited set of rules related to EU Single Market

Mutual guarantees of citizens' rights regarding residing, working, and studying

Secured citizens' rights regarding residing, working, and studying

The UK will settle all of its financial obligations with the EU.

The ECJ to remain the ultimate arbiter of EU law applied in the EU

Agreed on an outline of a Political Declaration

**25 November 2018**  
The EU27 approved the Deal and endorsed the Political Declaration

**12 December 2018**  
Conservative Party's Conservative Party's No Confidence Vote

PM May survived (200 supported her, and 117 were against)

**15 January 2019**  
The UK Parliament rejected the Deal

The worst defeat for a PM in modern history of the UK (432 against and 202 for the Deal)

The UK Parliament's Vote of No-confidence

PM May survived the vote (325 supported her, and 306 were against)

### WHAT HAPPENS AFTER THE NEGOTIATIONS?

October 2018 - March 2019

(originally planned)

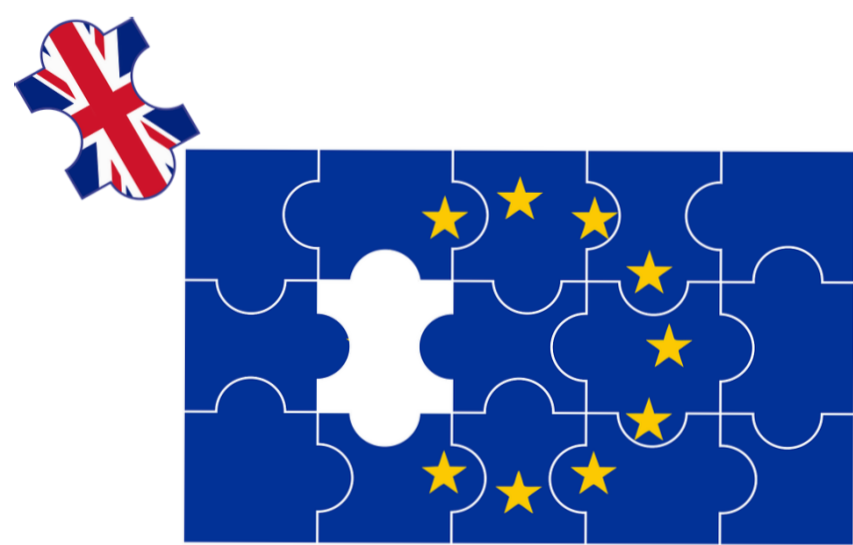
#### Ratification process

The UK Parliament ratifies, the European Parliament agrees, and the Council of the EU concludes



29 March 2019

The UK leaves the EU<sup>4</sup>



#### Next Possible Steps:

- PM May's Deal?
- Extension of the Negotiations?
- Second Referendum?
- UK Snap Election?
- No-deal Brexit?
- No Brexit?

29 March 2019 - 31 December 2020

#### Transitional period<sup>5</sup>

- The UK remains a party of the existing EU trade deals
- The European Court of Justice will have jurisdiction over matters related to the EU law and EU citizens
- The EU and the UK are to negotiate the new post-Brexit relationship<sup>6</sup>
- The UK loses decision-making powers in the EU institutions
- The UK continues adopting and implementing EU's legislation
- UK and EU citizens retain full rights
- The UK pays its full share in the EU budget

1. Negotiations also address other separation issues, including Euratom-related issues; ongoing Union judicial and administrative procedures; issues relating to the functioning of the Union institutions, agencies and bodies; goods placed on the market under union law before the withdrawal cooperation in civil and commercial matters; intellectual property rights; ongoing public procurement procedures, and customs-related matters. Negotiations on these issues do not necessarily follow the same timetable as negotiations on the key issues.

2. The backstop is supposed to take effect after the transitional period ends, and last until the future relationship becomes applicable.

3. PM May continued seeking to secure additional reassurances on the Irish backstop to make it more palatable to the members of Parliament.

4. The UK leaves the EU on 29 March 2019, unless the UK reverses its decision and makes an exit from Brexit, or if both negotiating sides agree on the extension.

5. Transitional period is supposed to ensure a smooth transition from EU membership to the new EU-UK framework.

6. Depending on the level of understanding, the negotiations might extend even after the transitional period.